Pasture and pure water are the persection of pig feed for summer. Mud holes and wallows have no

place in a hog pasture. Every pig that goes to pasture should have a ring in his nose For summer bedding a few loads of clear white sand is excellent.

Eliminate cabbage, turnips, etc., a fow weeks before butchering time. No not let the yards become foul and unsanitary. Plow them often. Cast-iron troughs are the most san-

itary, although plank will do if kept clean Fifty hogs in a bunch will thrive better than a large number.

The perfect mother bunches her brood in some corner and settles down a few feet from them.

Never select a young boar with a coarse, homely head and expect results that will be satisfactory.

When a sow is cross and ugly to two litters in succession, sell her Prolificacy must not be lost sight of in the general-purpose hog

The pig's digestive apparatus must he developed to its full capacity before the fattening period begins Select sires and rams from large

litters. Excessive flesh produces a crowding of the internal organs that is detrimental to fecundity.

The digestive powers of the hogs are the feeder's foundation of success. Similarity of breeding stock produces offspring of much greater value. Do not compel the pigs to lie in wet, muddy nests over night and never allow them to become chilled

Pneumonia is just as likely to occur with pigs as with human beings, although the pig is more certain to recover; however, It is an unfavorable

condition and is not wanted. and in the sunshine. It is almost im- from feeding cold swill. possible to secure thrifty young pigs unless they have sunshine, exercise and a yard to run in.

The business of breeding pure-bred swine, is a business by itself and it should not be undertaken by anyone who cannot keep records straight and hand successfully if a little care is who is not willing to invest good taken. It should be fed on cow's milk, money for improved blood.

The most conservative course is to sible. relect the breed most popular in your ticinity and improve upon the comtion individuals by the use of imtroved breeding boars.

The idea of perfect comfort should constructed for hogs.

As farrowing time approaches be milk.

again this summer with sore shoulders. | agents.

This can be remedied in a very large measure with sense and care.

A good horse collar is the main part

of the harness and it should be of the

very best kind and fit the animal's

well washed and brushed daily.

The collar should be kept clean at

Much dust and dirt arise in the

fields and on the reads at this season

and these are caught and held on the

moist and sweaty shoulders and col-

lar, there to form hard lumps and

horse it should be examined for these

lumps and ridges. If any found they

should be carefully brushed and rubbed

After each day's work, especially in

warm weather, bathe and clean the

Hot water is one of the best known

shoulders with a mixture of warm

water, salt and soda.

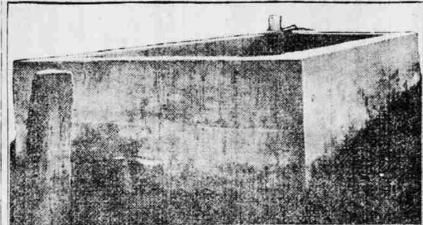
Every time the collar is put on the

all times and the horse's shoulders of animals.

neck perfectly.

ridges.

away



Large Stock Tank on Farm of Illinois Farmer.

Great care should be taken not to milk at all times. overfeed the sow for the first few days. The skillful feeder will regulate her feed so that her milk supply will in- from the cow. If it is desired, a fresh crease about as fast as the demands of her litter for it increase until at It will be a strengthener and will about two weeks of age they are ta- make the colt's hair sleek and glossy. king about all their dam is capable

of giving when on full feed. business profitable it is essential that | feed it three or four times each day. we secure the most gain possible dur-

When pigs are kept eight months, when fully as good weight could have is anything but what it should have he will proceed without you been

There are good openings for men in the pig business, who will feed city Young plgs should have fresh sod swill. It is good material for pig feed- a nipple from the drug store. thrown into them occasionally if they ing, but must be fed with judgment. are not allowed to run out into the Before feeding, it should be heated up large yard. The best thing for young and fed before it becomes cold. In pigs is to get them out on the ground many cases outbreaks of disease come

CARING FOR AN ORPHAN COLT be nipping the green grass.

By W. D. NEALE. An orphan colt can be raised by

but the cow should be fresh if pos-Do not feed the milk at its normal strength, but weaken with one-third | HOW TO SWING UP A CARCASS water-that is, to two parts milk put

one part warm water. The mixture should be sweetened a predominate in every building that is little with sugar and given when the ends to a pole, as shown in the about the temperature of a mare's

sure that the old sow is in a good pen At the end of two weeks, the quanwith a strong rail or plank around tity of water may gradually be rethe sides standing out some 15 inches duced and the amount of milk in

A little alum and tannic acid, the

juice from the bark or leaves of oak

or willow trees, will heal and toughen

the skin and should be applied with

Regularity of work counts in every

thing, and especially in the handling

immediately put them into hard serv-

regain their strength and toughness.

work for the horses daily. In this

way their bodies never become soft

CARE OF HORSES IN HOT WEATHER

A great many horses are laid up | and soda are healing and disinfecting

warm water.

shoulders.

natural agents for relieving soreness and weak, hence they seldom become

due to sprains, bruises, and excessive | ill or injured and are always in train-

pressure of the animal body. Salt ing for efficient service

and standing about a foot from the creased until the water is left off altogether. Don't forget to sweeten the

> Whenever possible the milk should be given immediately after milking it egg may be added three times a day

The quality of milk given should be governed by one's judgment. Some A large proportion of the growth colts require more than others, but be obtained while the pig is less than careful not to overfeed, for the colt five months of age costs only a may get the scours. Until the colt is little actual money and to make the a month old, it will be necessary to

To teach the colt to drink from a ing the first few months of the pig's pall is not a very great task. Put your finger in his mouth and lower your hand into the milk. He will get a taste of the milk and soon you can been obtained at six months, the profit slip your finger from his mouth and

> If he proves obstinate, wrap a goose quill with a strip of cloth and use it as a nipple in a bottle, or purchase Good care must be taken of the pail

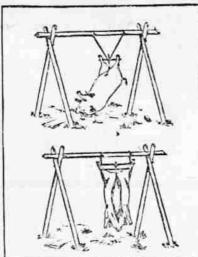
from which the colt drinks. It should be scalded each time it is used. Never use sour or skimmed milk,

if you would avoid bowel troubles. Give clean water between feeds. Let him run in the yard and soon he will

After a while he will be eating dry bran from your hand if you put a lit-

tle sugar in it. Soon you will be able to feed him some grain and then your hardest work is over.

It is easy if you know how. Take the common plantain. a good stout, half-Inch rope and fasten HOME CURING OF HAMS cut, letting the rope hang down like a swing. Make a smooth, round stick By MRS. W. C. HUTCHINSON.



For Swinging a Carcase.

The horse that is worked regularly six feet long, run it through the lead acquires strong muscles and tough ers and bring the feet together as they would come naturally. Insert a short Many farmers allow their work stick in the end of the loop and then horses to remain idle for several days wind up until the carcass swings clear or even weeks at a time, and then

WORDS OF WISDOM

A horse that has been idle for sev-Some of us waste too much time eral days should be given very light trying to make tools and other things and moderate work for the first day or for use on the farm, when better and two so that the muscle and skin will cheaper ones can be bought in the open market. It is a better plan to arrange some

> The straight and narrow path is not always lined with the most attractive scenery.

It is not always the best-looking horse that covers the greatest number of miles in a day.

People who expect a reward for kindness are often embittered by their failure to receive it. But a real kindness, one without a string to it, always brings its own reward.

Some men sow thistles and then pray for a good crop.

Do you want something to serve as a border or edging? Try lobelia, candytuft or sweet alyssum.

From time to time examine the window plants to find if any have become pot-bound. If so, shift into a pot one or two sizes larger.

The world moves, and if a man has the grit to hang on he will be pulled out of many a bad hole.

The sun always casts its shadow behind us as we face it. So does trouble.

it is just as necessary to repair the weak places in the fence as it is to strengthen the thin spots in the soil.

WEEDS FROM AFAR

BY BELLE P. DRURY. Many of our most troublesome weeds are introduced plants. It is a curious fact that the migrations of man have often been traced by a study

The American Indians, it is said,

called plantain the "footsteps of the

whites" because it followed the Euro-

pean colonists. It has become natural-

ized and is remarkable for following

whose wild type has disappeared.

low the European wherever he goes.

There are several varieties. On ac-

count of its soft leaves, it is called the

Why the Canadian thistle is so

difficult to kill can be readily un-

derstood when its structure is

considered. It is called the "cursed

thistle" and deserves the name, be-

cause while other thistles are an-

nual or biennial, this one has a pe-

rennial horizontally branching under-

ground runner, so that when the slen-

der perpendicular root is pulled up.

this is by no means the end of the

plant, for the runner ramifies and

sends up its branches to the surface.

The only way to kill it is to cut the

radical leaves. Cattle dislike this weed

so much that they will not feed near it.

Some farmers are not vigilant as

they might be in waging war upon

poison ivy. The task of exterminat-

ing so thrifty a vine is certainly diffi-

cult, for it clambers over fences,

weaves itself into hedges, and from

secret places, like an enemy in am-

bush, sends forth its harmful influence.

Its poisonous properties are exhaled in

a vapor, especially on damp days or

dewy mornings. The wind seems to

bear the poison on its breath, and sim-

ply to be in the vicinity of the vine

is, to some persons, to be inoculated

It is fortunate that wherever a pois-

onous weeds grows, its antidote is

not far away. Near the treacherous

ivy, blooms the virulent nightshade,

whose bruised leaves may be used as

a remedy in some cases, with good

effect; as may be also the leaves of

There is no other product of the

farm to which the owner points with

greater pride than to his abundance

of well cured hams, one of the daily

ppetizing dishes which can be set

This edible need not be limited to

may enjoy, equally with him, by pur-

chasing the slaughtered hogs, or hams

of the butchers, then, using a good

It is economy to those in the city,

and a profit to the farmer should he

place his home-cured hams on the

market; there is always a ready sale,

and they bring a much better price

Should we decide to market our own

'home-made," "sugar-cured" hams,

there would be a very great demand

for them. Each year we are compelled

to refuse a number of would-be pur-

To all interested in the sugar-cured

For 1,000 pounds of meat, take

pepper, three pounds saltpeter, half

pound cayenne pepper. Mix thorough-

ly, then rub one-half of the mixture

on the meat, let it lie two weeks, and

then rub on the remainder, after which

let it lie four weeks, then hang and

As soon as the animal heat is out of

the meat, apply first half, carefully

covering skin and flesh side alike, and

The extra expense over salted meat

is small and I think about equal to oth-

er methods of curing; the amount of la-

bor required for first application is

very little more than ordinary salting.

and for second, requires one man

about one hour. If you wish to cure

smaller quantities, time and labor will

Do not think the quantity of the

preparation too small when mixed, for

although it may look so, yet it is an

As this is put on the meat, each

ham is placed separately upon a plat-

form, there to await the second appli-

cation, when it is again placed for the four weeks, after which we hang and

smoke for four days from wood fire,

By this time the meat is firm and

dry, and it is wrapped in newspapers,

then placed in sacks made of denim.

or other strong material and hung in

We have used this recipe for 15

years, have never had a ham spoil

and have never tasted better hams.

not being partial to hickory wood.

well over hock bone.

be in proportion.

a cool dark place.

abundance.

method of preparing it, we give the

method of sugar curing.

nary salt ham.

following recipe:

chasers.

smoke.

before us.

'velvet plant" in England.

civilized man all over the world.

produce 1,250,000 seed.

of such plants.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOY BEAN

There are some who really think they have discovered something new, when they find out by actual experience that "corn and beans" form an almost ideal balanced ration for, not only horses, but all live stock as well.

Most people think of navy beans, The daisy is another weed of cultistring beans, or lima beans when the vation, as is also shepherd's purse, word "beans" is spoken, but this is not the sort we wish to speak of.

Purslane is not considered a weed Soy beans or soys, as they are most in England, or at least it is used as commonly called, are not beans at all. a pot herb. Its flowers open only in It is well known that the true bean the morning. It is troublesome on sends up the cotyledons of the seed account of its prolificacy and rapid as the first pair of leaves. Soys do maturity. It will live and even ma- not have this habit of growth, but ture seed after it is pulled up. It has like peas, send up a pair of seed been estimated that one plant will leaves. In reality soy bean is a pea.

The pea and the bean, however, are Goosefoot, fennel and the nettle folboth members of that splendid family of plants known as legumes and as Our common mullein is a noxious such, when given the right conditions, weed, which some unknown enemy to secure their supply of nitrogen largethe plant doubtless keeps in check, as | ly from the air. This is a second reaotherwise its large number of seeds son why you ought to try a patch this would spread with greater rapidity. year.

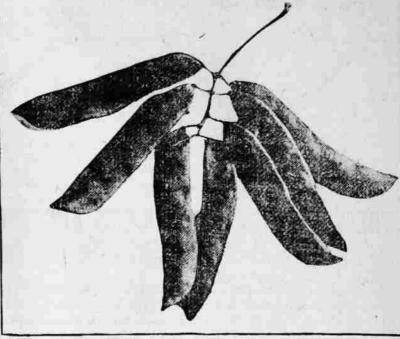
The soy bean is a native of Asia, but unlike most of the Asiatics, it is not only admitted to the United States. but is welcomed as well. This bean (pea) is a strong-growing, erect, annual plant. It grows anywhere from two to four feet tall, is of varying shades of green, but is invariably covered with rusty bairs, both on the stem and leaves.

The leaves are borne in sets of three and the leaflets are large, thin, and broadly ovate in shape. The flowers and beans are borne in the axils of tein, 36.8 per cent carbohydrates and M. S. the leaves from ground to top of the plant. The ripened pods, after the matter. Alfalfa contains 11 per cent leaves have fallen, appear in clusters all along the main stem. In shape this erect-growing plant with numer- has 10.8 per cent protein, 38.6 per ous branches, resembles a miniature tree.

Soys are adapted to a wider range of soils than even red clover. They do the grain usually fed for concentrates, well on loam, on light clays, on any mixture of these, on sandy soils, and Bran contains 122 per cent protein, on heavy clay. The soil of the corn belt of Illinois, is particularly suited per cent fat; linseed meal has 29.3 to their production, since they yield both an abundance of foliage (and therefore are excellent for hay when so desired), and also an abundance of seed. This plant seems to adapt it- grain, could one want? self not only to various soils but to seasons as well. It seems to thrive with the variety planted. The Illinois remarkably well in a droughty season, when other plants suffer for want of moisture, and yet, in a wet season neither growth nor production erage yield of the medium maturing is retarded.

Soys are not difficult to harvest. Anyone who has had experience with the cow or Canada pea, knows how | Among the advantages may be mendifficult it is to handle those vining tioned. They are erect growers withplants. This difficulty is not expe- out runners, therefore, do not tangle. rienced with soys, since they may be harvested with the regular grain bind- ery, and threshed with the ordinary er and shocked not unlike wheat or thresher. They are heavy yielders. oats. The only caution to observe is The grain is highly nitrogenous and to bind them into smaller bundles and therefore very valuable for feeding shock them in smaller shocks.

After shocking they will stand a either hogs, horses or cattle and will next to the apple, the strawberry is very large amount of bad weather furnish both grain and forage when the most universally grown fruit in essentials for the table, and if the and be uninjured We have found so pastured. As a supplemental feed this country, and that the amount of ham is well cured and well cooked, that the use of the binder is the east to corn, they are a grain that com- annual revenue received from the we certainly have one of the most jest, quickest and best way to ban- bines well to balance the ration and strawberry crop is second only to that take place of expensive concentrates. dle this crop even when cut for hay



A Cluster of Pole Lima Beans. Most People Think of Navy, String, or Lima Beans, When the Word "Beans" Is Spoken.

that they are excelled only by alfalfa. classes of live stock in a cheap way, Clover hav contains 6.8 per cent pro- the most expensive of our feeds -C. 1.7 per cent fat per 100 pounds dry protein, 39.6 per cent carbohydrates, and 12 per cent fat, while soy hay cent carbohydrates and 1.1 per cent fat per 100 pounds dry matter.

Comparing the grain from soys with and again we find them of high value. 39.2 per cent carbohydrates and 2.7 per cent protein, 37.7 per cent carbohydrates and 14.4 per cent fat per 100 pounds dry matter. What better feed, either as hay or

The yield of grain of soys varies experiment station has found that yields as high as 50 bushels per acre may be produced. However, the av- handy sorts will be more nearly 25 than 50 Soys possess many advantages over

any of the legumes commonly grown.

The seed may be harvested by machinpurposes; they may be pastured by

Soys have a feeding value that is | They can be easily raised in any part exceedingly high. Henry, in Feeds of Illinois, are not difficult to handle, and Feeding, in a comparison of soy provide a greater variety of feed, and hay and clover shows that "beans" are are relished by cattle, horses, hogs, actually richer feed than clover and sheep and poultry, and furnish to all

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

What are you striving for anywayto live rich or to die rich? think it over a little and see if you are on the right road. God never means a man to send \$10 to the heathen and then begrudge his wife 10 cents for a scrap of lace. Pretty poor sort of Christian, that. If the boy has a hobby, let him ride it. If you lead it for him, it won't be so likely to run away with him. Get the children a few bright books, the readable sort on botany, geology, zoology and astronomy, "nature study" books (avoiding the big works). It will make the world seem like a bigger, brighter place to live in, not only for the children but for yourself, for you can't help reading them if they are left lying around

DON'T CROWD THE CHICKS

If chickens are allowed to crowd into bunches in close houses, these hot nights, they will easily catch cold when a damp day comes. Why not move the roosts out into the scratching sheds?

Government statistics tell us that received from the apple crop

the farmer alone; those of the city LAMBS IN THE CORNFIELD

By M. A. COVERDELL.

While both the older sheep and the lambs may be turned into the cornfield after the corn reaches a stage at which the lower blades begin to wither, it is well to keep a close watch of the larger animals, to see that they do not get to nibbling the husks than the packer's meat or the ordi- from the low-hanging ears.

This is not apt to occur until all the lower blades of the corn have



Herdwick Ram.

been eaten off, and in that case the lambs may be allowed to run in the field till they are sold, or brought in for winter shelter.

Where one has lambs to turn into the cornfield they will not only make use of the blades of corn which are usually wasted, but they will keep down the weeds that are invariably springing up after corn plowing is over, thus seeding the field to the pest for the following season.

The manure dropped by the lambs will also be scattered around over the fields, thereby fertilizing the land without the usual time and labor expended in hauling and spreading the manure.

Another advantage in pasturing the cornfield after cultivation is ended is that it will be much easier to get through the corn at gathering time, and the ears will be the more exposed to view.

Make a cheesecloth mat of two thicknesses of the material, and after cleaning the ice box out, before placing the blocks therein, lay the mat carefully over the drain pipes and it will collect all matter that would otherwise clog the water pipe.

Garlic, leeks and olives stimulate the circulation of the blood.

THE PLACE FOR SHEEP ON THE FARM

By ELMER HENDERSON. Every farm in the corn belt, wheth-

easily handled.

taining other stock, the up-keep of is considered that it represents pracmaintaining a small flock is quite tically a clear gain. small.

with a little grain in addition. The the ordinary grade sheep, has a flock profit comes, not from keeping them of high-class pure-breds. as a main issue, but from a few head | The outlay on these need be no of well-bred, well-fed ewes kept to more than that for the ordinary clean up the fence corners, keep down grades. However, by handling them the lawns, graze on the hillsides, and carefully a much greater income may other kindred places.

at even the low price offered by the are taken from the reserve flock

country buyer, will bring about \$100 The wool from the 15 ewes should er large or small, should maintain a amount to 150 pounds, worth from 20 few sheep. They are docile, clean and to 30 cents the pound, say from 30 to 35 dollars, or a net income of about Compared with the cost of main- \$135-a very neat little sum, when it

Of course the greatest profit comes They do best upon a grass diet, to the man who, instead of keeping

be secured. Ten ram lambs to sell The keep of a flock managed this each fall would bring anywhere from way, is practically nothing, for what \$15 to \$30 each. It is best to keep they eat would otherwise go to waste. the choice of the ewe lambs to re-A flock of 10 or 15 sheep, so man- plenish the flock. The rest could be aged, will yield a very handsome in sold to supply the pure-breed trade, come. Fifteen ewes can easily be de- together with those of the mature pended upon to raise 30 lambs which ewes that for some reason or other



First Prize in the Open Class and Champion in the American Claus. Shropshire Ewe Lamb at the New York State Fair.

